Campground Occupancy Rate Assumptions

Open campgrounds with site-level data

* Most accurate
* Daily site-level data (TCPUD)
  + Use directly from reports for model days.
  + Straight average of the 20 model days, no factoring or weighting necessary
  + Already computed on table.
* Monthly data for sites sold (Zephyr Cove)
  + Compute weighted average of months based on monthly averages. Apply 8/20 weight to June, 3/20 weight to August, and 9/20 weight to September.
  + Apply scaling factor based on comparison of model day visitation to total visitation for June, August, September
  + Reid applied scaling factor of 0.9 to locations that required a reduction; should we just do this with the assumption that camping visitors may be here for longer?

Open campgrounds without 2022 site-level data

* Assume 2018 occupancy rate, few enough campgrounds
* Anecdotally, campgrounds have not seen occupancy decreases experienced by indoor lodging, and most of the basin was not significantly impacted by Mosquito Fire smoke
* For CA State Parks:
  + Emerald Bay (Eagle Point) and Sugar Pine Point (General Creek), 2022 visitation almost identical to 2018. Maybe bump up Emerald Bay by 1-3% due to higher visitation in June/Aug/Sep?
  + DL Bliss and Tahoe SRA, assume ½ of 2018 rate given that overnight visitors in 2018 were about double those in 2022 (Bliss partially closed)
* Campground by the Lake rate needs to be scaled (was not scaled in pre-processing in in 2018), Reid applied scaling factor of 0.9

Closed campground (Bayview)

* Closed, 0% occupancy rate
* Double check if reopening, because this this will affect whether or not we consider the sites to still exist in the model